A Fuller

RELATION

of that

MIRACVLOVS VICTORY

Which it pleased *God* to give unto the PARLIAMENTS Forces under the Command of the Right Honourable the Lord *Fairefax*, against the Earle of *New-Castles* Army at *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*.

Where they tooke Prisoners, Generall *Goring*, Sir *Thomas Bland*, 2 Colonels, Sergeant Major *Car*, 13 Captaines, 1500 Souldiers, 27 Colours of Foot, 3 Cornets of *Horse*, 4 Lieutenants, 15 Ensignes, and 1 Cornet, 4 Pieces of Ordnance, all their Ammunition, and a great number of Armes, with the losse of seven Common Souldiers.

Sent in two *Letters to the Honourable* W. Lenthall, *Esq. Speaker in the House of Commons.*

Also a LETTER of great consequence, which was found in Generall *Gorings* Chamber, which was sent to him by his Father the Lord *Goring*.

Die Sabathi, 27 Maii. 1643.

ORdered by the Lords & Commons in Parl. that Publique Thanksgiving be to Morrow the 28 of this instant May, given in all the Churches and Chappels of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwarke, Suburbes and places adjacent, for the great and good successe it hath pleased God to give the Forces under the Command of the Lord Fairefax, at the taking in of Wakefield; and that the Letters relating that good successe, be read in the said Churches and Chappels.

John Brown Cler. Parliamentor.

May 29. Printed for *John Wright*, in the Old Bayley. 1643.

WHereas it hath too often beene seene, that in a great appearance of outward meanes, we are over confident, and in the smallnesse or diminution of the same, we are too wound discouraged; so walking by sight, and not by faith, the Divine Goodnesse and Wisdome, to weane us from this corruption, and to teach us the contrary Lesson, to walk by faith and not by sight, hath often wrought and given great Victories, by little meanes and unexpected wayes.

A notable Pattern and Proofe whereof is now seene in the Victory given at Wakefield, wherein God gave a happy successe upon great disadvantage and inequality, after a like manner, even lesse by halfe, overcomming a greater in a fortified Towne, and the persons taken, far exceeding in number those that took them, and all this not with the losse of ten persons. As this calls for the eye of Faith, spiritually to discerne the great Power and Goodnesse of God, which gave the advantage of Victory on the side of the disadvantage in outward force; so it calls upon us to maintain a constant accourse of Faith for the time to come, and by continually looking up unto God, and dependance on him, to expect from his Goodnesse and bounty the like blessing in other times of inequality and disadvantage. And as this ought to confirme our Expectations for the future, so both now and hereafter, when Gods strength doth so visibly appeare in our weaknesse, we ought to give the whole Glory and Praise to his strength, and none to our owne weaknesse.

Thankfulnesse for blessings past, being an Invitation of blessings to come, and God not failing to supply that, which he knowes will certainly turne to his owne Glory. Neither ought our Thanksgiving onely to bound it selfe in words, or in shoort thoughts and intensions, but it should especially be expressed in a hearty and reall conversion and conformity of soule and life to him, whose will ought to be the rule of our life, and whose service is the end of our being.

Let it also be further observed, That both this and other Victories have beene given on that Day, which hath beene so much opposed by dissolute and Popish persons, even to a confutation of it by set discourses, & practicall Prophanations.

And having given all the glory to God it is next just and commendable to take notice of those whom God hath vouchsafed to use in his service, as to encourage them in Gods work, and that Cause, which God doth maintaine by his own mighty and out-stretched arm, thus made good in this extraordinary both Deliverance and Victory.

For

For my Honourable Friend William Lenthall *Esq; Speaker in the Commons House of Parliament.*

SIR,

VPon the sixth of this moneth *I* writ to you by a speciall Messenger, which I hope is come to your hands; Presently after the dispatch of that Letter, the newes was brought me, that the Earle of Newcastle had possessed himselfe both of Rotheram and Sheffield, the Forces in Rotheram held out two dayes siege, and yeelded up the Towne upon treaty, wherein it was agreed, that the Towne should not be plundered, and that all the Gentlemen, Commanders, and Souldiers, (six only excepted, that were specially named) leaving their Arms, should have free liberty to goe whether they pleased; But when the Enemy entred, contrary to their Articles, they have not only plundred the Towne, but have also made all the Commanders and Souldiers prisoners, and doe endeavour to constraine them to take up Arms on their party; The Commanders at Sheffield, hearing of the losse of Rotheram, and seeing some of the Enemies Forces advanced in view of the Towne, they all presently disserted the place as not tenible with so few, against so potent an Army, and fled away with their Arms, some to Chesterfield, and some to Manchester. The losse of these two places hath much elated the Enemy, and cast down the spirits of the people in these parts, who daily see the Enemy encrease in power, and to gaine ground, and no succors come to them from any part: The Earle of Newcastles Army doe now range over all the southwest part of this Country, pillaging and cruelly using the well-affected party, and the last weeke there is a Garrison of Horse and Foot layd at Knaresborough, where they begin to Fortifie the Town, and pillage and utterly ruine all the Religious people in those parts, and round about them: On Friday seven-night last, three Troopes and some other Forces, of which many were French came from that Garrison, and pillaged Otley, and there barbarously used some honest women of that Towne, and in their retreat to Knaresborough, upon the open Forrest, they tooke a man and a woman, the man they wounded and beat cruelly, and before his face ravished the woman. These particulars I repeat, that you may the more clearly discerne the miseries which this Country groans under; and here about Leeds,

Bradford and Hallifax, being a montainous barren Country, the people now begin to be sensible of want, their last yeare provisions being spent, and the Enemies Garrisons stopping all provisions both of Corn and Flesh, and other necessaries that were wont to come from the more fruitfull Countries to them, their trade utterly taken away, their poore grow innumerable, and great scarcity of meanes to relive them. And this Army which now lyes amongst them to defend them from the Enemy, cannot defend them from want, which causeth much murmure and lamentation amongst the people. And for the Army it selfe, it is so far in arreare, and no way appearing how they shall either be supplyed with money nor succors, as they grow very mutinous.

Yet upon Saturday last in the night, I caused to be drawne out of the Garrisons in Leeds, Bradford, Hallifax, and Howley, some horse, foot, and Dragooneers, in all about 1500 men, and sent them against Wakefield, commanded by my son, and assisted by Major Generall *Gifford*, sir *Henry Fowles*, and sir *William Fairfax*, with divers other Commanders, they appeared before Wakefield about four a clock on Sunday in the morning, where they found the Enemies (who had intelligence of their designe) ready to receive them; there was in the Towne Generall *Goring*, Serjeant Major Generall *Mackworth*, the Lord *Goring*, with many other principall Commanders, and eminent persons, with about 7. Troops of Horse, and six Regiments, containing 3000. Foot, the Towne well fortified with workes, and foure peeces of Ordnance; yet our men, both Commanders and common Souldiers, went on with undanted courages, and notwithstanding the thick vollyes of small and great shot from the Enemies) charged up to their worke; which they entred, seized upon their Ordnance, and turned them upon themselves, and pursued the Enemy so close as they beat quite out of the Towne the most part of the Horse, and a great number of the Foot, and made all the rest prisoners, and with them tooke 4. pieces of Ordnance, and all the Ammunition then in the Towne, and a great number of Arms, and amongst the prisoners Generall *Goring* himselfe, with divers other Commanders, and other common Souldiers, in all about fifteene hundred men, and twenty seven Colours of Foot, three Cornets of Horse, of which I send a more particular list inclosed; the more exact and particular relation of this service, as it is testified to me under the hands of the principall Commanders, imployed in that designe; I send you inclosed for your better information, and truely for my part I doe rather account it a miracle, than

a Victory, and the glory & praiſe to be aſcribed to God that wrought it, in which *I* hope *I* derogate nothing from the merits of the Commanders and ſouldiers, who every man in his place and duty, ſhewed as much courage and reſolution as could be expected from men. When the Towne was thus taken, they found their number and ſtrength too weake to keepe it and their priſoners, ſo they left the place and marcht away with their booty. *In* taking the Towne wee loſt no man of note, and not above ſeven men in all, of which one was the Clerke of the ſtore, and an Enſigne of the Foot, and one a Quartermaſter of Horſe, the reſt common ſouldiers, but many of our men were ſhot and wounded, this overthrow hath much inraged the *Enemies*, who threaten a preſent revenge, and are drawing all their Forces this way to effect it. *I* perceive there are ſuccors ſent to Lincolnſhire and other adjacent Countries, which if they were here, might be imployed to as much advantage for the publike ſafety, as in any place. *I* deſire our condition may be ſeriouſly thought on by the Houſe, and the Ayds often promiſed, may preſently march away to us, and that Colonell *Cromwell*, with his horſe and foot may alſo be ordered to march to me, that being joyned together, *I* may be able to draw this Army into the *Field* and gaine freſh quarter for the ſouldiers, and furniſh our ſelves with Powder, *Arms*, and Ammunition, which is now growne very ſcarſe, and cannot be ſupplyed, untill the paſſage to Hull be forced open, which now is poſſeſſed by the *Enemy*. *If* ſuch ſuccors come not timely to us, we cannot long ſubſiſt, but muſt be forced to accept of diſhonourable conditions; which beſides the loſſe and ruine of this Country, will be a great diſadvantage to the Generall ſafety, and withall, ſome courſe muſt be thought on to furniſh ſome large proportion of money to defray the Souldiers Arrears, which *I* beſeech you endeavour for them and me, that am

Leeds 23 *May*, 1643. Your moſt affectionate Friend and ſervant, FER. FAIRFAX.

I Send you incloſed a Letter from the Lord *Goring*, to his ſon Generall *Goring*, found in his Chamber at Wakefield, which will let the Houſe ſee the Enemies great deſire to have this Army ruined, that they might with their whole Force march Southwards.

Saturday night the 20 of *May*, The Lord Generall gave order for a party of a 1000 Foot, three companies of Dragooners, and eight Troops of Horse, to march from the Garrisons of *Leeds*, *Bradford*, *Hallifax*, and *Howley*. Sir *Thomas Fairefax* commanded in chiefe; The Foot were commanded by Serjeant Major Generall *Gifford*, and Sir *William Fairfax* The Horse were divided into two bodies, foure Troops Commanded by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and the other foure Troops, by Sir *Henry Fowles*; *Howley* was the Randevouz where they all met on Saturday last about twelve a clock at night: about two next morning, they marcht away, and comming to *Stanley*, where two of the Enemies Troops lay with som Dragooners; that Quarter was beaten up, and about one and twenty Prisoners taken. About foure a clock in the morning we came before *Wakefield*, where after some of their Horse were beaten into the Town, the Foote with unspeakable courage, beat the enemies from the Hedges, which they had lined with Musketiers, into the Town, and assaulted it in two places, *Wrengate* and *Norgate*; and after an hour and a half fight, we recovered one of their Peeces, and turned it upon them and entred the Town at both places, at one and the same time: When the Baracadoes were opened, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* with the Horse, fell into the Town, and cleered the Street where Colonel *Goring* was taken by Lieutenant *Alured*, Brother to Captaine *Alured*, a Member of the House; yet in the Market place their stood three Troops of Horse, and Colonell *Lamptons* Regiment, to whom Major Generall *Gifford* sent a Trumpet with offer of Quarter, if they would lay down their Arms, they answered they scorned the Motion; then he fired a Peece of their own Ordinance upon them, and the Horse fel in upon them, beat them out of the Town, and took al these Officers expresst in this inclosed list Twenty seven Colours of Foote, three Cornets of Horse, and about 1500 Common Souldiers. The enemy had in the Town 3000 Foot, and seven Troops of Horse besides Colonell *Lamptons* Regiment, which came into the Town, after we had entred the Town: The enemy left behinde them four Peeces of Ordnance, with Amunition, which we brought away.

Thomas Fairfax.
Henry Fowles.
John Gifford.
William Fairfax.
John Holman.
Robert Fowles.
Titus Leighton.
Francis Talbott.

Prisoners

Prisoners Commanders taken at Wakefield, May 21. 1643.

Generall Goring.
Sir Thomas Bland, Lieutenant Colonell to Sir George Wentworth.
Lieutenant Col. St. George.
Lieutenant Col. Mackmoyler.
Sergeant Major Car,
Captaine Car.
Capt. Knight.
Capt. Wildbore.
Capt. Rudstone.
Capt. Pemberton.
Captaine Croft.
Capt. Ledgard.
Capt. Lashly.
Capt Kailey.
Capt. Nuttall.
Capt. Lieutenant Benson.
Sergeant Major Carnaby, and Capt. Nuttall left wounded in Wakefield, upon their ingagements to be true Prisoners.

Lieutenants.

Mouckton } Wheateley.
Thomas. } Kent.
Nicholson.

Ensignes.

Squire. Car
Vavasour. Gibson.
Maskew. Smaythwait.
Lampton. Ballinson.
Ducket. Watson.
Stockhald. Smelt.
Baldwinson. Haliburton.
Davis. Cornet Wivel.

AFter this Letter was concluded our men took *Wakefield*, of which I send a particular Relation inclosed, and a List of the Prisoners and other Booty taken; If we had now any Force of Horse to joyn with us, we should in all probability utterly rout the Enemies in this Countrey, or shut them up in holds, which if it do not speedily come, we shall be in danger to perish, if the Enemy draw his whole Force upon us.

I had forgotten in the Letter to the Speaker to mention the new Commissions

Commissions granted by the King, wherein His Majesty, according to the known Lawes of the Land (as all things are said to be done) gives liberty to the parties to whom the Commissions are directed, to Plunder, and take mens Estates, so as they account for the moitie of the profit to His Majesty; this is confessed by the Captains now prisoners here.

From Leeds 23 May 1643. Your Servant *Thomas Stockdell.*

It is now about three weeks since we had any Letter from you, or any advertisements from the South.

GEORGE,

I Saw what you wrote to H. Jermine, and finde that the businesse will be put on that way; But I am of opinion that your Generall wil never consent to it, the latter way of dividing his Force, unlesse it be in the County where he will abide himself, this will be tried to morrow at his returne hither, where the Queene expects him. In the intrim, if it were possible to give the Enemy any such knock, or considerable disturbance to the Country round about them, which hath not yet felt the miserie of their Neighbours. I would not doubt but the Treaty might be resumed againe, by which meanes and by no other, your Army may be set at liberty to change your stations, and do something that may be of consequence indeed, I pray you think seriously hereof, and once in your life follow the advice of your best friend and dearely loving Father.

April 17. 1643. *Goreinge.*

After I had sealed my Letter, I was advised to advertise you, that the Lord Fairefax never believed you would looke into the Parts where you now are, but intended to draw back to the place from whence you came, which made him so lofty in his conditions, wherefore if you can (as my Authors propose) get betwixt Bradford and Leedes, you will so annoy, devert, and separate them in all their designes, as you may be sure to carry Hallifax and Bradford on that hand, or Leedes on the other. Take this to heart, and let Generall King, with my humble service know thus much, not as new to him and the rest of you, but as that which all the wisest and most knowing men in the Countrey advise and hope; This will so hare them, and satisfie this Countrey, and will give you such other advantages, as will render happy and glorious too, whereas on the contrary all will fall flat both in power and reputation past expression. And her Majesty, either unprovided of such a Convoy from thence, as is fit for hers and the Kings present occasions, or else leave this Countrey naked to the Tyranny of the mercilesse enemy, contrary to contract, and all due Iustice. This is the opinion of others, far better able to advise then he that so heartily prayes for you, and is Yours

Goreing.

Cudgell them to a Treaty, and then let us alone with the rest.

Yorke, 17 April, 1643.

FINIS.